

104 Nazi Outposts in Argentina

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Vol. XXII, No. 152

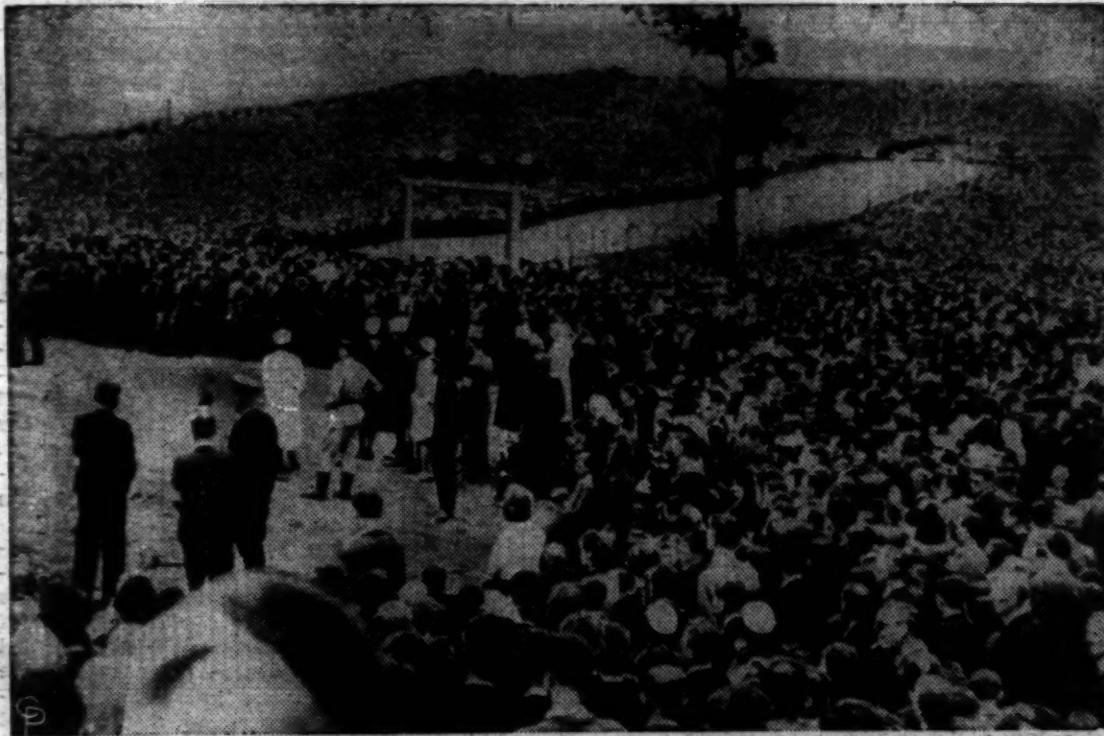


New York, Tuesday, June 26, 1945

(12 Pages) Price 5 Cents

HOUSE COMMITTEE VOTES TO KILL FEPC

Okays Burial Fund for Agency



Lidice Memorial: A crowd of 100,000 stands in solemn silence during memorial services held on the site of the village of Lidice, Czechoslovakia. The town was razed by the Nazis in 1942 in retaliation for the slaying of Reinhardt Heydrich near Prague. Services held in memory of the Lidice victims were attended by President Eduard Benes, who also reviewed Czech and Soviet troops.

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, June 25. — The House Appropriations Committee today voted to kill the FEPC while granting it funds to wind up its affairs.

Acting on a proposal offered by Rep. Cannon (D-Mo.), committee chairman, the Appropriations Committee voted \$125,000 to FEPC for three months for the stated purpose of "completely terminating the functions and duties" of FEPC in the next quarter.

The House Appropriations Committee maneuver, relates only to the temporary wartime FEPC.

As to the bill for a permanent FEPC, Rep. Joseph Martin, Republican House leader, declared he was ready to vote for that measure.

"I personally would vote for the bill," Martin declared, "but as Republican leader I couldn't personally lead a drive to bring it to the floor without specific instructions from the House conference (Republican caucus)."

SENATE FIGHT

A decisive fight over the wartime FEPC, whose funds run out June 30, is going on in the Senate, where Sen. Dennis Chavez (D-NM), is leading the battle.

Chavez has offered an amendment to the War Agencies Appropriations bill to provide \$446,000 for FEPC for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946. His action was taken on the approval of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

The showdown on the FEPC amendment did not come up today because the Senate recessed after brief memorial exercises for Sen. Scrugham (R-Nev), who died last week.

The test comes tomorrow—a stiff test indeed. FEPC supporters must win a two thirds vote to suspend the Senate rules to clear the way for action on the FEPC item. If the Rules are not suspended, opponents can raise points of order against introducing new appropriations items in the Senate which has not been approved in the House.

So strong is the FEPC popular tide, however, that supporters hope to cross the two thirds dam.

They can do so only if absentees are kept to a minimum they say.

TELEGRAMS POUR IN

Rep. Martin's statement on voting for a permanent FEPC in the House is tantamount to an invitation to the Republican caucus to so instruct him. It would be difficult after such instructions for Southern Democrats on the Rules Committee to refuse to let the bill come to the floor.

The six instructing Democrats, who voted against two other Democrats and four Republicans to bog the bill down in the Rules Committee, would hardly dare to let the Republicans run away with such a popular issue.

Some 20 representatives of as many people's organizations

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U.S. Allots Lend-Lease to Soviets For Red Army in Eastern Siberia

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Calls Them 'Most Dangerous
And Insidious Enemies' of U.S.

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Fight Bias Now, Rally Urged

Struggle for Equality Cannot
Wait, Powell Tells Meeting

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U.S. Sends Lend-Lease To Soviet Far East

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UP).—The United States is sending lend-lease aid to Soviet Siberia because Red Army troops there are pinning down strong Japanese forces along the Manchurian border, it was disclosed today.

Foreign economic administrator Leo T. Crowley told the House Appropriations Committee recently that Lend-Lease aid to European USSR had been halted, but shipments to Siberia will continue so long as they aid the U. S. war effort.

"Although the Soviet Union has not declared war against Japan," he said, "lend-lease aid is being continued to the Soviet Union as long as, and to the extent that, in the opinion of the President and his highest military and strategic advisers, it is of military advantage to the United States."

"The possibility of Russia's entry into the war against Japan acts to pin down in northern Manchuria large numbers of Japanese troops which might otherwise be diverted against the American, British, Chinese and other Allied forces in the Asiatic theatre. Russia's entry into the war against Japan would undoubtedly help to shorten the war and save thousands of American and other Allied lives."

The committee recommended deficiency and supplemental appropriations of \$3,133,550,000 for several departments and agencies for fiscal 1944-45-46.

Of this amount, \$1,975,000,000 was in new funds for lend-lease. The overall total—99 percent of which would be for war agencies—represented a cut of \$17,854,173 below budget bureau estimates.

Crowley testified that after V-E Day the Soviet Union was told that lend-lease shipments could not continue on the former basis and if additional equipment was wanted for lend-lease plants already under construction it could be bought for cash.

Present shipments to the Soviet Union, he said, are intended to provide "supplies and services necessary to support programs of essential Soviet requirements in the Far East approved by our military authorities."

He said the United States does not intend to enter a new lend-lease protocol with the Soviet Union for the year beginning July 1, but that it will review Soviet Far Eastern needs in the light of changing military conditions.

The funds asked for the Soviet Union he said, represent a "very considerable reduction" from those before V-E Day. Similar cuts have been made for other nations.

Red Army Troops Train in Siberia

The Red Army Command in Siberia is continuing the training of "fighting reserves" under "battlefield conditions," Moscow radio said in a domestic broadcast reported by FCC. Lt. Gen. Kurhanov, commander of the Siberian Military Area, expressed his pride in the performance of "hundreds of thousands of Siberian soldiers" in the war against Nazi Germany, the broadcast reported.

"The war is over, but military and political schooling and the training of fighting reserves does not cease for a moment," Kurhanov said. Troops of the Siberian Military Area are now in a summer training camp which "has operational bases and modern equipment such as tanks, artillery, mortars, airforce and engineering construction."

"We have placed before us the task of transforming this district camp into a laboratory where thousands of Red Army men, trainees and officers will learn from participants of the Fatherland War the science of victory," the Siberian commander declared.



Berlin civil servants tow and push a streetcar, when the electric power fails. Electric service is still in a crippled state in the ruined city.

India Leaders, Wavell Discuss British Plan

SIMLA, India, June 25 (UP).—A conference of Indian leaders—but not including Mohandas K. Gandhi—took up British proposals for India today with Viceroy Field Marshal Viscount Wavell.

A Communiqué issued after the two-hour pre-luncheon session said a "discussion of general principles" had taken place. It was believed the day was spent exploring details of the plan for an All-Indian cabinet system. The conference adjourned at 5 p.m. until tomorrow.

President Maulana Abul Kalam Azad represented the All-India National Congress. Reliable sources said Azad had given Wavell memorandum containing four points. These were reported to be:

1. That neither permanently or temporarily would the Congress accept anything prejudicing its national charter. (Presumably this meant the Congress would accept no plan for council representation which attempted to confine its membership along Hindu caste or non-caste divisions.)

2. That since final victory for acceptance of the plan is the all-India Congress, the ban on political talks should be removed.

3. That the Indian Army must have a national charter.

4. That after the war against Japan, India must not be asked to commit herself to join in imperialist policies of the British government in southeast Asia.

Let Refugees Stay: O'Dwyer

OSWEGO, N.Y., June 25.—William F. O'Dwyer, Democratic nominee in New York City's mayoralty race, today made an earnest plea to a House subcommittee hearing in this town to permit the 980 refugees now in Fort Oswego to remain in the United States, at least until their future as displaced persons is determined by the Intergovernmental Committee in London.

Brig. Gen. O'Dwyer, a director of the War Relocation Authority and, until June 1, executive director of the War Refugee Board, asked also that the refugees be permitted to go outside the camp boundaries. He pointed out that the Justice and Interior Departments could make this possible.

The refugees are largely stateless Jews originally from Austria, Germany, O'Dwyer noted. "To return them to Europe, now," he said, "would not be in accordance with the objectives and ideals which motivated President Roosevelt to bring these people to a safe haven in the U. S."

USSR Joins London War Crimes Parley

LONDON, June 25 (UP).—The Soviet Union will take part in the war criminals conference which opens tomorrow, it was disclosed today. The Soviet Union will be represented by I. T. Nikitchenko, deputy president of the Supreme Court, and Prof. N. Trainin, a Foreign Office commentator said.

The four-power conference will determine the procedure and date of such trials.

The Soviet Union and France will be asked to approve the plan submitted by Robert Jackson, U. S. Supreme Court Justice who heads the American delegation. It calls for the mass trial of Nazi officials before an international military tribunal. Britain has already accepted the plan, the commentator indicated.

M. Falco, counsellor of the Court of Cassation, will represent France. Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, attorney general, will be the British delegate.

The Soviet decision to participate in the conference was heralded as another indication of improved relations between the Big Three.

Bankers Hedge On Bretton Woods

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UP).—W. Randolph Burgess, president of the American Bankers Association, today gave qualified approval to the proposed international monetary fund to be set up under the Bretton Woods agreement.

Burgess partially reversed previous ABA opposition to the fund in testimony before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

He explained the shift by remarking that the issue "is no longer a question of 'Yes' or 'no.'

"It becomes a matter of amendment to make the fund work more efficiently."

"I take it then," Sen. Alben W. Barkley (D-Ky.), said, "that the Bankers' Association no longer recommends elimination of the fund?"

"If I were in your place, with the action of the House before me," Burgess said, "I would recognize the situation and do what I could to safeguard the fund."

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O), an opponent of the whole agreement, interrupted.

"What you mean," Taft said, "is that the operations of the fund should be postponed. You're opposed to the fund, but you're bowing to the pressure of the inevitable."

Burgess smiled.

"Well, not exactly," he replied. "In my judgment it should perhaps be postponed. But under the circumstances it would seem best to safeguard it as much as possible."

Say Truman Will Visit London

LONDON, June 25 (UP).—The London Daily Mail said today that President Truman will pay a state visit to London after the forthcoming meeting of the Big Three.

The Daily Mail said Mr. Truman will fly direct to the conference with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin in the Berlin area,

Big 3 Agree On Berlin Occupation

WEIMAR, June 25 (UP).—The American occupation zone in greater Berlin will be five districts in the south and southwest it was reported today.

The Soviets are scheduled to have the eastern half of the city, including the business section. The British zone is in the west and northwest.

The American section, will be occupied by the American 1st Airborne Army under Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks. Headquarters for the occupation forces has been established at Halle, some 90 miles southwest of Berlin, where the Americans now are awaiting the signal to march into the German capital. This was scheduled to happen June 21, but was delayed.

(An Exchange Telegraph Agency dispatch from British headquarters said British, Canadian and American columns probably will march into Berlin next Sunday.)

The boundaries of the three zones have not yet been announced officially because certain changes still are possible. However, present plans are fairly definite.

The American zone covers the districts of Kreuzberg, Schoenberg, Templehof, Neukölln and Steglitz and includes the huge Tempelhof airport. Also included are some fashionable residential districts with pleasant, forested lake areas as well as some workers' residential districts such as Neukölln, which was strongly Communist before Hitler's day.

The Soviet zone includes the districts of Horst Wessel, Prenzlauerberg, Pankow, Weisensee, Lichtenberg, Treptow, and Köpenick—mostly working class sections—and all of the central section of the city north and east of Potsdamer Platz. This includes the ruins of the Wilhelmstrasse and the Unter den Linden.

The British zone, with the districts of Tiergarten, Wedding, Charlottenburg, Wilmersdorf, Spandau and Reinickendorf, includes most of the fashionable residential and shopping districts. In Spandau the British will have a highly industrialized section, and they also will have the remains of the smart Kurfurstendamm Boulevard.

1,674 Run in British Election

LONDON, June 25 (UP).—Today was Nomination Day for candidates for the 640 seats in the next parliament.

There were 1,674 nominations for the 640 Commons seats. The Conservatives nominated 547, Labor 601, Liberals 305. The rest were scattered among smaller parties and independents.

Of 88 women nominated, 50 were Labor. Only three seats in the country are uncontested. In seven districts there are five candidates for one seat, in 38 there are four-way fights.

Throughout the day Prime Minister Churchill, opening a four-day election tour, hammered at the idea that he must have a big majority, and in his climatic speech at Birmingham he said:

"If you don't give me a majority in the next Parliament I cannot undertake the responsibility for the tremendous tasks that lie ahead at home and abroad."

China Communist Paper Hits False Notions on Japan

Hsin Hua Jih Pao, Chinese Communist newspaper, has taken issue editorially with "two contradictory and erroneous notions concerning the Japanese home front prevalent in the Allied Nations," the Office of War Information reported.

One is the tendency to consider the whole Japanese population "in-

discriminately warlike and barbarous, denying the existence of a revolutionary force among the oppressed people of Japan."

The other is an inclination to overestimate "the force of a premature anti-war movement."

"An elucidation on the postwar policy of the Allies toward Japan

cannot be delayed," the editorial asserted.

Another editorial warned against "blind optimism" on the outcome of the anti-Japanese war, and urged that "the strength of the entire nation, of the entire Chinese people, be speedily united to deliver the fatal blow to Japan."

Urge Education Board Suspend May A. Quinn

Immediate suspension of May A. Quinn from the city school system pending the Board of Education's investigation of her "un-American" activities was demanded yesterday by the National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism.

In a strong letter to Dr. John E. Wade, Superintendent of Schools, the committee's executive secretary, Leonard E. Golditch, said:

"Every day that passes is a day that gives Miss Quinn and her ilk greater confidence in her beliefs and more scorn for democracy. This is not the time for hesitancy. You should suspend Miss Quinn at once and immediately hold a hearing which can result in only one way—the same way the legal proceedings have just ended.

"We urge that all red tape be suspended and that justice be dealt to Miss Quinn and to the public school students of J. H. S. 227. This can be done by removing Miss Quinn and not permitting her to view her attitudes to young Americans."

In his letter to Wade, Golditch pointed out that only last week an unanimous jury verdict had rejected a libel suit brought by Miss Quinn against 14 fellow teachers at the Brooklyn junior high school. These teachers were sued for protesting what they described as anti-Semitic and un-American remarks made by Miss Quinn in her classroom. In specific charges made in a signed statement to the school's principal, they accused Miss Quinn of using material from a fascist leaflet as a blackboard exercise for her students.

The loss of Miss Quinn's libel suit against the 14 after a jury deliberation of only 10 minutes has caused a popular demand for her immediate dismissal. This has, in turn, forced the Board of Education to order an investigation and hearing by its Law Committee after stalling for well over two years pending the court trial. The Board's Law Committee comprises Deputy Superintendent Bay and Associate Superintendents Ernst, Pigott and Burke, who will make recommendations to Wade after studying the facts.

Conferees to Meet on OPA

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UP).—Racing against time, the Senate and House today appointed conferees to iron out differences on legislation crippling price control during the coming year.

The conferees scheduled their first meeting tomorrow morning.

Named as conferees on the bill were:

For the Senate—Democrats: Chairman Robert F. Wagner, N. Y., Banking Committee, Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley, Ky., John H. Bankhead, Ala., and George W. Radcliffe, Md. Republicans: Robert A. Taft, O., Charles O. Tobey, N. H., and Hugh Butler, Neb.

For the House—Democrats: Chairman Brent Spence, Ky., of the Banking Committee, Paul Brown, Ga., Wright Patman, Tex., and Mike Monroney, Okla. Republicans: Jesse Wolcott, Mich., Fred L. Crawford, Mich., and Ralph A. Gamble, N. Y.

11 Papers, Drivers Still at Odds

An all-day conference of representatives of the New York Publishers Association and the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union failed yesterday to produce an agreement on a new contract. The union, representing 1,500 drivers, floor men and relay men, is scheduled to take a strike vote Friday at the Hotel Diplomat, 108 W. 43 St. The existing contract expires at midnight Saturday.

104 Axis Spearheads Now In Argentina, Says Clayton



A water-filled bomb crater on Naha airfield, Okinawa, provides a swimming hole and laundry for members of the U. S. Sixth Marine Division. The wrecked plane in the background is Japanese.

Fight on Bias Cannot Wait, Powell Tells Freedom Rally

Rep. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., one of the two Negro members of Congress, last night issued a bold and challenging demand for American Negro equality now, and "not at some vaguely promised date with des-

tiny."

Rep. Powell was one of several speakers at the third annual Negro Freedom Rally at Madison Square Garden. Among those scheduled to speak were Johannes Steel, FEPC Chairman Malcolm Ross, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Ferdinand C. Smith, Charles Collins, Moran Weston, and Oscar Ewing, vice-president of the Democratic National Committee. Outstanding Negro and white artists were scheduled to entertain.

A capacity crowd of close to 20,000 cheered the speakers.

In a message to the meeting President Truman pledged full support to the ideals of his predecessor and for the formation of a permanent FEPC.

"When you address the Negro Freedom Rally in Madison Square Garden tonight," President Truman's message read, "please extend hearty greetings to all who gather to reaffirm the faith in the policies and principles of my lamented predecessor, firm in the conviction that the Fair Employment Practice Committee which he brought into being is an instrument to promote national unity."

"I reiterate my appeal to Chairman Sabath of the Rules Committee to allow the members of the House of Representatives to vote on that question. As Americans we must ever go forward with progress."

Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, in a message to the rally, pledged the "full support of the CIO to the achievement of economic, political and civic equality of opportunity" for the Negro people. He specifically stated that the Political Action Committee is throwing its full support behind the Marcantonio Anti-Polltax Bill and behind the drive for both the temporary and permanent FEPC.

Hillman also warned that the aspirations of the Negro people can be achieved only if an enduring peace is established on the basis of not satisfied. We will not be satisfied.

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UP).—Of 104 Axis economic spearheads in Argentina, not one has yet been eliminated, it was stated today by Assistant Secretary of State W. L. Clayton, in his testimony to the Senate Military Affairs subcommittee. Four spearheads, he added, are "in process of elimination." Clayton's data showed that 27 Axis spearheads in Uruguay, none has been removed, and only one is being eliminated. Of five in Paraguay, none has been wiped out and only one is in process of elimination.

Clayton described how Axis capital was accumulated abroad and gave specific examples.

He said the German Electrical Company, Telefunken, bought a plant in "a certain neutral country" in the summer of 1943. The plant was immediately modernized and enlarged. It has facilities for testing the most intricate short wave radio equipment and magnificently equipped radio research laboratories.

FIRST STEPS CITED

He reported, however, that first steps already have been taken to break up German international cartels. He said the United Nations intend to seize all German-owned

patents, and predicted German investments in neutral countries would be taken over by the Allied Control Council or Allied Reparations Commission.

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He said the German Electrical Company, Telefunken, bought a plant in "a certain neutral country" in the summer of 1943. The plant was immediately modernized and enlarged. It has facilities for testing the most intricate short wave radio equipment and magnificently equipped radio research laboratories.

"As late as April of this year negotiations were in progress for the importation of skilled German technicians to work in this plant," Clayton said.

He believed the Allied drive to smash German economic infiltration was going well. In Latin America, he said, the United States has eliminated or is in the process of eliminating 654 out of 846 known spearheads.

Allied accomplishments in neutral European countries, he said, include a Swiss law blocking German accounts and providing a census of German property; a Spanish decree freezing control over assets of citizens of Axis or Axis-dominated countries; a similar decree in Portugal and "satisfactory progress" for like action in Sweden.

CIO Urges U.S. Act on Argentina

The CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee yesterday called for vigorous State Department action that would compel Argentina to carry out the promises that gained her a seat among the United Nations.

The Committee stated it was glad to subscribe to the actions of U. S. Ambassador Spruille Braden in taking up the cudgels for democracy in Argentina, but pointed out that Assistant Secretary of State Clayton admitted nothing had really been done by the Buenos Aires regime to stamp out Axis economic spearheads.

Truman Speech to End Frisco Parley Today

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25 (UP).—President Harry S. Truman arrived in San Francisco by air from Portland, Ore., at 5:29 p.m. EWT today to address the final session of the United Nations' security conference on Tuesday afternoon.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25 (UP).—Amid colorful pomp and ceremony, delegates to the United Nations conference meet tonight to put the final stamp of approval on their great design to ensure an era of lasting peace, thus ending nine weeks of solemn deliberations which will be concluded tomorrow by an address by President Truman.

Mr. Truman, ending his first vacation since becoming chief executive, flew here today from Olympia, Wash., with the avowed purpose to "clinch that charter."

The University of California's presses were rolling off copies of the official charter text in five languages as the President winged his way south. And at that time, France injected the issue of the Syrian-Lebanese crisis into the conference which for all practical purposes has completed its work.

The conference planned to meet in plenary session (12:30 p.m. EWT) a few hours after Mr. Truman's arrival to give formal approval to the charter which commits the civilized world to the maintenance of international peace and security. Amid color and ceremony, the delegates will meet in San Francisco's Opera House to approve the 10,000 word document on which the signatory nations pin their hopes for an era of peace. Then they will begin signing the five official copies of the document in the auditorium of the Veterans Bureau.

The signing and the presidential address will take place in Hollywood-like settings. The Veterans Building Auditorium has been especially prepared for the signing ceremony with Kleig lights and recording equipment and flags of the 50 United Nations so that the eight-hour ceremony can be duly recorded.

Screen Office Employees, ALP, Local 65 Hit Yorkville Films

By DAVID PLATT

The exhibition in New York City of German films made during the Hitler regime will "rekindle the fires of Hitlerism in the minds of those elements still in sympathy with Nazism," the Political Action Committee of the Screen Office and Professional Employees Guild, Local 1, UOPWA, told Mayor LaGuardia and License Commissioner Paul Moss yesterday. SOPEG represents 3,000 white collar workers in the New York offices of the motion picture industry.

"It is obvious," said SOPEG, "that everyone of these films must contain some form of propaganda, however subtle, since every phase of production required the Propaganda Minister of Germany's personal seal

of approval before the picture reached the shooting stage.

"Proof of this is furnished by Goebbels himself, whose title was Protector of German Films, in a foreword to the Almanac of the German film industry for 1938-39. He said: 'The people are the source of our being. Film creators must identify themselves with the people. The German film will rise anew when it portrays our way of life and the individuality and character of our people. German films will

then conquer our own people and the entire world when immortal Germany marches across the screen."

SOPEG's message to LaGuardia and Moss stated:

"Should the exhibition of these pictures be permitted to continue in Yorkville, they will rekindle the fires of Hitlerism in the minds of those elements still in sympathy with Nazism, aid and abet those who are determined to spread the doctrines of fascism in this country, make a farce of our victory over Nazism in Europe and jeopardize the peace."

"We therefore strongly urge that the Casino Theater on E. 86 St. be forced to discontinue all pictures that glorify German imperialism and fascism."

ALP TO ACT

Eugene Connolly, Democratic and American Labor Party candidate for City Council, told the Daily Worker that the ALP is preparing to take appropriate action both in New York City and in Washington to stop the exhibition of Nazi films.

"It is incredible that the Jewish owner of this theater could stoop to such depths and support the fascist cause in America after it has been broken in Germany."

Local 65, CIO Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union, speaking for 10,000 workers in wholesale and warehouse establishments, wired Mayor LaGuardia protesting the continued showing of large numbers of German propaganda pictures in New York.

Retail, Wholesale Local Heads Back Davis for Reelection

Endorsement of City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. for reelection came yesterday from the staff of officers of Local 830, Retail and Wholesale Employees Union, the Citizens Nonpartisan Committee for the Reelection of Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., announced.

The nonpartisan committee also announced that Morris Muster, international president of the United Furniture Workers, and Samuel Lewis, business agent for the United Retail and Wholesale Department Store Employees Union, Local 3, have joined the movement for Davis.

Alex Millstone, president of Local 830, Samuel Nesin, organiza-

tional director, and business representatives Bernard Altman, Louis Basis and Nathan Solomon, jointly endorsed Davis saying:

"We are addressing letters to Sidney Hillman, State Chairman of the American Labor Party and Rep. Vito Marcantonio, chairman of the New York County ALP, as well as to McLaughlin and Curran of the Democratic and Republican parties, respectfully urging their party's endorsement of the candidacy of Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., as the united choice of the Negro people as well as that of organized labor and the people of good will for reelection to the City Council."

Mrs. Roosevelt's Second Thoughts on CPA Discussion

By ADAM LAPIN

It is rather unusual for a person of Mrs. Roosevelt's prominence to admit of inaccuracy in writing about the Communist movement; most of the time anything goes in newspaper articles and speeches on this subject.

Mrs. Roosevelt has, however, found it necessary to clarify her position on the discussion of policy now going on in the Communist Political Association.

In a column on June 9, Mrs. Roosevelt said that the "French Communist leader and the American Communists who encourage a policy of world revolution have done the peace of peace of the world harm." Apparently her information was based on the distorted stories in the New York World-Telegram in which her column is printed. And it seems she was not

too happy about the praise her column received from Westbrook Peg-baiters.

READS RESOLUTION

Mrs. Roosevelt revised this judgement in a subsequent column which appeared June 22. Now she said that she had read the draft resolution of the CPA and found that "as a document, it is excellent."

But she insisted that it is impossible to trust the Communists, that she herself had experienced their "deception." She said that for years Communists "taught the philosophy of the lie."

It is a fact of some importance that Mrs. Roosevelt thinks the CPA resolution is "excellent." Here certainly is evidence, despite newspaper stories to the contrary, that the Communists are not repudiating united action with all those who want to work for lasting peace and full employment. Here is an indication that cooperation between the Communists and other groups is possible—because there are common immediate objectives.

But the difficulty raised by Mrs. Roosevelt cannot be glossed over because it is based on misinformation and prejudice which is so widespread. It is hard to say just what Mrs. Roosevelt has in mind when she discusses "deception." Presumably she means that some Communists do not disclose their identity or even deny they are Communists.

ARE RESTRICTED

Now the Communists are, of course, not a secret or a conspiratorial group. But it is true that some Communists, who would like nothing better than to carry on activity publicly and openly, do find it necessary to keep their affiliation to themselves.

They find it necessary because of

family and job considerations. They find it necessary because American public life is still poisoned by the Dies type of anti-Communist prejudice, because the Communist movement does not yet enjoy full status as a legitimate political organization.

This is a problem which Communists themselves must help solve by fighting stubbornly for the recognition of their movement, by refusing to succumb to a semi-legal status. But if people like Mrs. Roosevelt are concerned about this problem, they cannot shrug off their own responsibilities.

For example, Mrs. Roosevelt is hardly being consistent when she demands that Communists function openly—and then says that Communists, while permitted to earn a living, should be subjected to certain discrimination and should be kept out of positions of leadership.

This particular problem cannot be viewed in isolation. Mrs. Roosevelt might consider the fact that tens of thousands of active Communists have made profound personal sacrifices. She might recall the thousands of young Communists who gave their lives to fight fascism in Spain. Was this part of the philosophy of the lie? She might pause on the record of thousands of Communists in the Army.

Or she might think about the nature of the discussion now going on in the Communist movement. Is there any effort here to deceive anyone? What other American organization would discuss its record and its mistakes so publicly and democratically?

Mrs. Roosevelt thought at first that the subject of discussion was a program of world revolution. She suggests now that she was mistaken—but does not indicate the actual scope of the discussion.

No one has even raised the question of whether Communists should cooperate with other groups to work

Making the Grade

Crisis in Technical Training

by Harold Collins

THE stoppage of the flow of young men into scientific and technical fields is a serious threat to the health, safety and welfare of the nation for the next two decades. None of our allies has made this mistake.

This is the conclusion of a report just issued under the joint sponsorship of the American Council on Education and the National Research Council, copies of which have already been placed in the hands of practically every college and university head in the country, as well as of Government leaders.

The seriousness of the impending shortage of trained technicians can be seen from the figures brought to light in such fields as engineering and medicine.

In 1940, for example, there were more than 100,000 engineering students enrolled in American colleges; at present, there are altogether no more than one-third that number, with half of them freshmen awaiting induction into the services.

The drop in medical education has been so severe that, even without a further slump, we shall move into the postwar period with nearly 20,000 fewer doctors available than before the war; while in dentistry the situation is much worse, what with a present enrollment in dental schools of about one-tenth the prewar figures.



WHAT is to blame for this situation? For the most part, the report lays its stress on the impact of the war on the colleges, pointing to the abolition of deferments, the sharp curtailment of college military programs, and the refusal of military authorities to assign men for such training as the chief factors. This, it observes, is in marked contrast with the practice of the Soviet Union and Great Britain, among others, where the war has served as the occasion not for decreasing, but rather for increasing, the "stockpile" of professionals.

Nevertheless, it cannot be overlooked that our own wartime policy with regard to technical training has its roots in our peacetime practice; and that even with the lifting of some of the restrictions already mentioned, the problem of developing a scientific personnel adequate for America's needs will have been far from solved.

ONE HAS merely to recall the prohibitive effects on professional training, even in the best pre-war days, of the lack of adequate guidance in the lower schools; of the huge outlays of time and money required for such training, with the problem of making those adjustments left almost entirely in the hands of the prospective student; and finally of the role of discrimination, which for many years has been more marked in the professional schools than anywhere else in our educational apparatus.

Nor, in these last two decades, could one ignore the implications of the 1929 crash which shortly left thousands of trained professionals in all categories high and dry.

The America of the postwar is going to need, and will increasingly find the ways of demanding, not as many technicians as it had before the war, but far more. But we shall have to achieve this by seeing to it that the potential technicians are not lost in the shuffle during their earlier schooling and that they are not turned away from training by the impossibility of taking that much time, or finding that much money to pay for it; and finally by wiping out of professional schooling the disgraceful discrimination against Negroes, Jews, and the foreign-born, and against women.

News Capsules

Storm Moving North

A tropical hurricane moved northward in the ATLANTIC yesterday and the Weather Bureau said it may move inland at Cape Fear, N. C. Some 5,000 persons on Wrightsville Beach were evacuated to Wilmington, N. C., and housed in hotels and U. S. O. clubs as a precautionary move.

Two musicians who admitted they advised a brother horn-tooter to smoke marihuana and act a bit eccentric when he took his draft examination yesterday were ordered in Pittsburgh to be held for removal to Baltimore to face charges of conspiracy to evade the draft. James F. Barnes, 21, of Arlington, Va., and Fred G. Wilson, 20, of Washington, told a U. S. commissioner that they advised CHARLES R. RIEDEL, 18, of Baltimore, to try to dupe army doctors when he was called up for

induction. The case against a fourth musician, Thomas Arthur Smith, of Macon, Ga., was continued pending further investigation into charges that he possessed the marihuana.

EARL V. LAURIE, Jr., 13, pleaded innocent to a murder charge when arraigned in Springfield, Mass., yesterday after allegedly confessing to the "ice-box" sex slaying of his 6-year-old sister. He was held without bail for a hearing next Monday. Laurie allegedly admitted he slammed shut the door of an unused icebox into which his sister, Hazel, clambered after he violated her Thursday.

Six-year-old CAROLINE ANN SANTERONO, and her brother, Patrick, 8, were drowned Sunday, at Gerritsen Beach in Brooklyn. They were the children of James Santero, 1918 Avenue I, Brooklyn.

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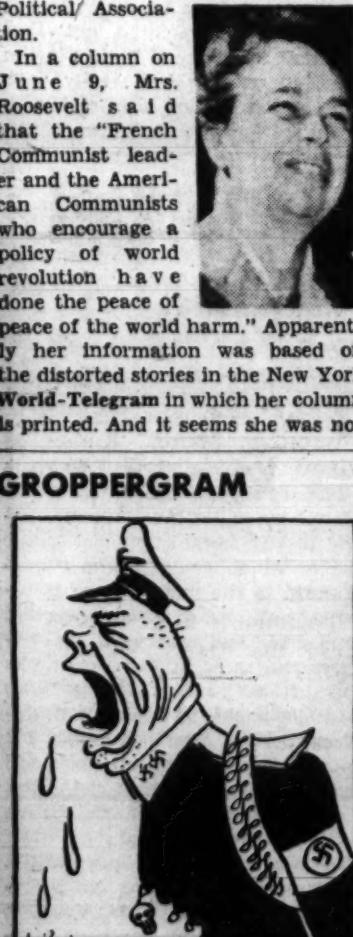
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The whine of the German shells is followed by the whine of the German generals.

If Gropper can use your original gag, car, Daily Worker, 50 E. 13 St.

UE Opens Fight On Ball-Hatch-Burton Bill

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, yesterday launched a campaign to defeat the Ball-Hatch-Burton anti-labor bill.

A resolution passed by the general executive board of UE at its quarterly meeting in New York declared that the bill is "part of the postwar program of reactionary interests to destroy unity in our nation, break our unions and drastically lower the standard of living of the American people."

"An attack on labor today, as the Ball-Hatch-Burton bill proposes," said the resolution, "would be disastrous from the point of view of hastening final victory, maintaining purchasing power in our nation, raising wage levels to keep up with the cost of living."

The resolution called for broad community action all over the country to arouse the American people to the great dangers contained in such legislation as the Ball-Hatch-Burton bill.

Rubinstein On Council Slate

Murray Weinstein, ALP Bronx county chairman and vice president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, yesterday announced the candidacy of Charles Rubinstein, president of the United Civic Association of the Bronx, as a Bronx ALP candidate for City Council.

Mr. Rubinstein's candidacy is in addition to the announcement of the designation of City Councilman Michael J. Quill for reelection.

Mr. Rubinstein is a member of the Bronx Joint Committee on Community Needs. He is honorary president of Congregation Knesses Israel of the Bronx, chairman of the Westchester-Bronx Gardens Division of the American Jewish Congress and past president of Emanuel Synagogue and Hebrew School and of Carmel Synagogue.

He was chairman of the Independent Voters League for Roosevelt and is a member of the Founding Group, Willkie Memorial Building. He is a delegate to the American Jewish Conference.

ALP RALLY TONIGHT

William O'Dwyer, Kings County district attorney and candidate for mayor, will be among the speakers tonight at the ALP notification ceremonies at the New York Times Hall, 240 W. 44 St.

Other speakers include Sidney Hillman, national PAC chairman and ALP state chairman; State Senator Lazarus Joseph and Vincent R. Impellitteri, candidate for president of the City Council.

Present will be New York City members of the ALP State Committee and leaders from 219 district clubs and over 300 trade union affiliates.

Jerry Baker, stage and screen star, will sing the national anthem, and Reverend Richard Morford, executive secretary of the United Christian Council for Democracy, will deliver the invocation.

Let Senator McKellar Know

AN EDITORIAL

SENATE BILL S-908 is still held up in Senator McKellar's Appropriations Committee. If it isn't passed by Saturday post office employees will lose their \$300 a year "cost of living" bonus, due to expire at that time.

The bill, which was passed in the House with only one dissenting vote, would replace the expired bonus with a \$400 a year wage raise—the first increase for postal workers since 1925.

Despite much publicity given of supposed smooth sailing for the measure, the fact is that the bill was previously passed in the House a year ago but was blocked through technicalities. Because of

some new quibbling between the House and Senate committee over minor technicalities in the two versions of the bill, members of Congress may depart for the summer before an agreement is reached. Passage of the measure would be postponed until next fall.

Sen. McKellar, whose family extracts more than \$44,000 in salaries through government jobs, is the chief bottleneck. He should be bombarded with angry letters from every American who believes in fair play. The hold-up is an outrage against government employees who have suffered more than workers in private industry from the rising cost of living. Immediate passage of Bill S-908 should be demanded.

AFL in Savannah and Other Cities Backs Plea to Join World Labor

Special to the Daily Worker

NORFOLK, Va., June 25. — The Savannah, Georgia, Trades and Labor Assembly is among the latest groups of AFL central labor bodies to endorse the resolution circulated by Norfolk's AFL calling for participation in the World Trade Union Conference and for national labor unity.

The Labor Journal, official organ of the Norfolk Central Labor Union, revealed that widely scattered AFL affiliates from coast to coast are also responding with resolutions of approval.

The Elmira, N. Y., Santa Cruz, Cal., Butte County, Cal., and Coffeyville, Kan., central labor bodies, approved the resolution within only one week.

The resolution was sharply critical of the AFL Council for standing aloof from the newly formed world body of labor and, warning of the developing sharp struggle for continuance of Roosevelt policies and advancement of a constructive policy on reconversion, raised the demand for joint AFL-CIO-Railroad Brotherhoods action on the issues facing the workers.

Official HCL Index Spurts Up

The official cost of living figure took another leap with publication of the latest Bureau of Labor Statistics index showing a rise of seven-tenths of one per cent within a month.

The rise from April 15 to May 15 was the highest in a single month since May, 1943, retiring Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins revealed.

This brought the index to an all-time high—128 percent of the average in the 1935-39 period, and 2.3 percent above the "hold the line" level of May, 1943.

But this tells only a part of the story. The War Labor Board's survey last year, made after labor sharply criticized the BLS index as unreliable, found it was off approximately five points. In that period, when the index stood under 126, the WLB conceded it to be about 130.

This was a very small concession to the data labor marshalled to show that quality, markups, shopping factors and the black market are not reflected in the index, or the fact that workers' incomes goes mainly for the very products—food and clothing—that have jumped highest. The joint AFL-CIO study then showed that the index should be 143.5 percent.

The "Little Steel" formula, to which our wage policy is still tied, was supposed to have stabilized wages and the cost of living on a 115 percent index. Thus, even the WLB's calculations leave labor approximately 17 per cent behind the purchasing level of January, 1941.

Both the CIO and AFL are currently waging a campaign for a 20 percent rise in wage ceilings to make up both for the deficiency and loss of purchasing power due to a cut in hours. Since labor's survey was made, the black market has become a far greater factor in cutting into purchasing power.

D'Ewart Sworn in

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UP).—Wesley A. D'Ewart (R-Mont) was sworn in today as representative from Montana.

CHERUB LOOKS AND ANGEL FACES



can't cover up the "ands," "ifs" and "buts" the other papers use to weaken American-Soviet friendship. It's not how they look but what they think and do that will help decide between a world at peace or a world at war.

The fight of THE WORKER and the DAILY WORKER

from away back for American-Soviet friendship paid off in the struggle against fascism. It will pay off again in the struggle to maintain world peace. That's why you must strengthen THE WORKER and the DAILY WORKER in the fight by contributing to their 1945 fund campaign NOW.

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PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE
FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 20 East
12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin
4-7854. Cable Address: "Dawork," New York, N. Y.
President—Louis F. Budenz; Vice-Pres.—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treasurer—Howard C. Gold
RATES
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Reentered as second-class matter May 6, 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the
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IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED . . .



Hooverism in Action

IT MIGHT be worth recalling that Herbert Hoover was not elected President last November; indeed, few communities would elect him dog-catcher.

But Congress has been industriously carrying out the Hoover program of profiteering and hunger in its handling of the price control extension bill.

If there was ever a time when the people needed to be protected against skyrocketing prices and black markets, it is now, when tens of thousands of workers are being laid off in cutbacks and when hundreds of thousands of others are facing reductions in take-home pay.

It is bad enough that Congress has failed to take a single step to take care of the human side of reconversion, to enact President Truman's proposal for increasing unemployment compensation payments.

It is even worse that Congress is acting vigorously and aggressively along the lines of the program announced the other day by Hoover to increase profits, to hamstring OPA enforcement, to send prices soaring, to aggravate the bread and butter problems of workers faced with sharp cuts in income.

The Senate has passed the Wherry amendment to guarantee profits to everyone engaged in the food business and to make OPA unworkable. The House has passed a modified version of the Hoover amendment which would turn control over food and clothing prices to the Department of Agriculture instead of OPA. And the House also passed the Dirksen amendment to tie OPA up in the courts.

Some Democrats supported these amendments. And Rep. Clinton P. Anderson, who will soon be Secretary of Agriculture, tacitly did not oppose the amendment to gut OPA of its control over food prices.

But these were all Republican amendments. They were fathered by Herbert Hoover. They were introduced by Republicans in the Senate and the House. And the House Republicans supported the amendments with their usual tight discipline.

The people cannot afford to forget lightly this GOP sabotage of their living standards. As the OPA bill goes to conference between the House and the Senate, they have another opportunity to remind the administration and Congress that they do not want Hooverism in any manner, shape or form.

The Baruch Proposals

BERNARD BARUCH presented a program for the treatment of postwar Germany before the Senate Military Affairs Committee the other day, and on the whole his program is a good one. Together with Justice Robert Jackson's proposals for the punishment of Nazi war criminals, it would seem the Baruch statement forms the outlines of a positive policy toward Germany. What remains to be done is to carry these policies out. And that's where things will bear careful watching.

Baruch begins from the central thesis that Germany's war-making potential must be destroyed. He wants the Junker estates to be broken up, German exports and imports controlled, and, equally important, he wants "German business organizations all over the world rooted out."

If this were all that Mr. Baruch proposed, it would be obvious that he speaks for those general interests of American capitalism which want to eliminate the competition of German industry. Having won the war, together with the United Nations, these circles represented by the clear-thinking Baruch want to consolidate their victory and make sure that no German imperialist competitor revives. Incidentally, but also quite important, Mr. Baruch is opposing those forces in Britain who want to retain German industrial strength and integrate it with the British monopolies.

But Baruch goes further and stresses that his program for Germany lies at the heart of a "comprehensive, all-embracing agreement with Russia on the major peace-making problems." He believes in such an agreement; and certainly, if Mr. Baruch's economic program is dovetailed with a progressive policy of friendship with the Soviet Union and a democratic Europe, it will gain favor among the American people. Without such a political policy, the economic program would raise many serious question-marks. It should be noted, also, that while Baruch believes in the possibility of friendship with the Soviet Union, he also suggests that it may not be possible. But the American people know and believe that it is possible.

As with the Jackson report, however, we await deeds as well as words. Whether our government will carry through the Baruch plans in all their ramifications still remains to be seen, and still must be fought for.

Views on Labor News

Postscript on Bridges Case

By George Morris

JUDGING by last Wednesday's curt editorial I would guess that New York Times editors must be sore at the Supreme Court for reversing the Harry Bridges case. And every time editors of Times become sore they explode into anti-Communist tantrums. In this case they console themselves with an inference that if the Communist position changes to regard the war upon Japan as "imperialistic" there will be chance to do something to Communists or anyone like Bridges whom the Times chooses to call a Communist.



On that score, all we can hope is that the Times does not succumb to the powerful sections of the press that are demanding a negotiated peace with Japan to save it as a force against the USSR.

The Times is, however, quite sensitive to fundamental points and reveals the real reason for its dislike of Bridges. "One," says the Times, "is his leadership of the attempted general strike in San Francisco in 1943, which came perilously near to a political revolt based on a threat of force."

The *Tory Times* has good reason to be so bitter even 11 years after the "crime" was committed. That strike has had a great influence on developments since then, and has spoiled much of the game of the reactionary forces of America.

How He Got The Red Tag

This brings us to the story of the way "Australian Harry" received the red tag. As editor of the *Western Worker*, West Coast Communist organ, I was then in the midst of those turbulent events. I addressed the first meeting of the longshoremen's strike committee chaired by Bridges, to offer them the full facilities of our paper if they want it. They cared little for red-baiters and gladly accepted our offer to put out a miniature *Western Worker* written and edited by strikers. That little paper was credited with doing a great job in exposing Joe Ryan's maneuvers to sell out the strikers over the heads of the rank and file committee. Ryan was eventually driven out and never again seriously interfered with the af-

fairs of west coast longshoremen.

As the Supreme Court noted, Bridges openly welcomed support from all quarters, including Communist. Thereby he committed the greatest crime on the AFL's books. He broke its long-standing taboo on relations with Communists.

But there were many strikes since then either led by Communists or strongly supported by Communists. The great sitdown strike of 1937. None of them is as much a thorn in the side of reaction as that comparatively smaller strike at San Francisco that broke out in May, 1934. Why?

A Turning Point In Labor History

I suggest that the San Francisco strike marked a turning point both in the development of the labor movement of America and in the further course of the New Deal. Roosevelt reforms up that time hardly touched labor fundamentally. Outside of a work relief program and the later invalidated Section 7A of the NRA which the employers generally ignored, there was little. Most of the reforms had to do with revitalizing business and banking.

Labor was quite hopeful when Hoover was defeated a year and half earlier. But by the time the Frisco strike broke out disappointment and doubt was beginning to spread.

The maritime strike, which began with 12,000 longshoremen, was something new in AFL history. All other divisions of the maritime industry came out and joined in an over-all strike body. They established a bond of solidarity and an agreement not to return unless all are recognized. This solidarity backed with the most militant striking seen in a long time, soon brought out the support of the entire labor movement of San Francisco. This culminated in the general strike of July 15, which stilled the city's economic life. Reactionary AFL leaders, unwillingly tagged behind their members and formally

headed that strike. But Bridges was the real power in the situation.

The reactionaries at that time were more quick to recognize the meaning of that strike than progressives. Hearst took the initiative to call a council of the west coast press to plan a coordinated strikebreaking war to save America from "communism." William Green denounced "communism" as though a revolution was spreading through the country. The press from coast to coast went frantic over the situation.

The Frisco strike gave capitalism a "political" scare not because there was serious fear of "communism," but because they recognized that it sparked the flareup in the ranks of the working class over the slowness of the New Deal to take fundamental measures. They were not wrong, for a few weeks later came a general strike of textile workers, and automobile workers were beginning to move.

Within the AFL, which at that time still had no more than 2,600,000 members, the issue of industrial unionism was raised seriously that year at the convention in San Francisco. Even some concessions in that direction were won. Rumblings of what became the CIO a year later, were already loud.

Reactionaries had hoped that Roosevelt reforms would go no further than a few shots in capital's arm to stimulate profit-making. Now they saw developing an articulate force that was demanding something more. Despite hesitations, Roosevelt came around to encouraging this new force. Less than a year later the Wagner Act and the Social Security Act were passed. Hearst, who supported Roosevelt in 1932, now called him a "communist." The 10-year effort to deport Bridges displayed reaction in all its madness. There was good reason to be mad, for the Frisco strike opened the way for that great rise which both changed the labor movement and gave far greater content to the New Deal.

Worth Repeating

A NAZI AGENT ESCAPING justice is pictured in Germany Today, a newsletter published by the German American from 305 Broadway, New York, and which says: Dr. Koecher, former German Minister in Switzerland, was in a position to settle down and buy himself a magnificent villa on the Lake of Geneva after the capitulation of Germany. Dr. Koecher was Consul General in Barcelona before the outbreak of the Spanish civil war. In this capacity he was the head of the biggest Nazi Fifth Column in Spain. The consulate itself became the main seat of the preparations for the Franco coup. . . .

CPA Discussion Page

Differences With Browder Fundamental

Comrade Browder's discussion on the Resolution does not deal with the practical application of his approach. The Conclusions are not as outspoken as in his previous writings on Teheran.

As a result there is a widespread idea, that the differences between Browder and the Resolutions are not basic and fundamental. Some comrades say (expressed at my club meeting and other club meetings) that Browder is for the Resolution, but wants its strengthened in the form of recognition that there are differences within the capitalist class. Other comrades claim that Browder doesn't want us to go to "extremes."

Browder's discussion stems from the premise that a durable peace depends upon the support of the dominant sections of the imperialist bourgeoisie, in full recognition on their part that it represents their true class interests. He develops a "theoretical foundation" for estimating that there is a "possibility" for such support. He urges upon us, therefore, as a course of action, an orientation designed to realize that "possibility," to win their support.

What is wrong with this seemingly "logical" exposition by Browder? The premise is wrong! The realization of a durable peace is not dependent upon winning the support of the dominant elements of the imperialist bourgeoisie. The imperialist bourgeoisie as a class, has reactionary aims. This reaction is not a temporary policy of imperialism but is the basic characteristic of imperialism—the monopoly stage of capitalism, as explained in Lenin's "Imperialism."

The economic foundations of imperialism, existing independent of the will of individuals, constitute the basic propelling forces moving the bourgeoisie as a class in a reactionary direction. The fact that the imperialist bourgeoisie in the U. S. fought Hitler (German Imperialism) is not a contradiction of Lenin's analysis of Imperialism. Confronted with the real danger of armed might of German imperialism, it fought desperately to save its life. Its motives were quite different than the motive of the people and this reflected itself in a wavering and inconsistent support of the war. To defeat their German rival they were compelled to acquiesce in many progressive measures adopted during the war.

The imperialist bourgeoisie, (its dominant elements) are not, and cannot be expected to be and will not be the conscious allies of the labor and democratic movement for the realization of a durable peace. This is not to say that individuals like Krug, Nelson, Kaiser cannot be accepted within the camp of democratic unity. Here too, however, we should not be shocked by inconsistency and wavering during critical periods. Neither is this to say that "the more backward and reluctant sections of the bourgeoisie" (Stettinius, Harriman, Grew) are to be lumped in the same category with the Hoovers, Vandenberg and Lutes. It is sufficient to note that they are moving in Hoover's direction, that the inevitable tendency of their position is to continue moving in that direction. They will vacillate in their position and will be blocked only by the superior forces of the people.

If that is the case, how can the Resolution speak of the possibility of durable peace?

The strengthening of the forces of world democracy and the weakening of the forces of fascism, make it possible. The great, demonstrated strength of the Soviet Union makes it possible. The new type of Democratic governments in Europe makes it possible. The defeat of Hitlerism makes it possible.

The defeat of Japanese imperialism will further enhance our possibilities for a durable peace. The formation of the World Trade Union Congress makes it possible. The lessons and experience of the people throughout the world makes it possible. And above all it will be possible if we realize that the danger of war and fascism stems from powerful trusts in the United States as elsewhere and therefore it will be necessary to achieve the broadest unity of the democratic forces in our country to curb, limit, block, prevent the American capitalist drive to war.

The economic laws of capitalism remain, imperialist contradictions continue, the law of uneven development of capitalism remains, the striving for colonies and markets remains, the economic contradictions and factors making for war have not been removed. However, the capitalists do not have the same freedom of motion to resolve their contradictions in the same traditional manner, at the expense of the people, because of the new and changed relation of world forces. But as long as capitalism exists, the drive and tendency toward war continues.

The differences then which exist, between Browder and the Resolution, in estimating the direction of movement of the bourgeoisie are not mere hairsplitting differences.

Based upon the estimate of the imperialist bourgeoisie, and the direction of its movement, our approach must be to subdue, to weaken, to block, to prevent (through a democratic unity of the labor movements, its democratic allies and the far-sighted sections of the bourgeoisie) the execution of the reactionary aims of the imperialist bourgeoisie. No fear of antagonism. No appeasement. No underestimation of its strength, nor fright and paralysis at its powers. No illusory expectation of voluntary consistent progressive action by the big capitalists. A clear realization that Hoover imperialism is the main enemy. An equally clear understanding that Stettinius and other elements are moving in that direction, will waver back and forth. Constant vigilance. Constant struggle. No tendency to be lulled into immobilization because of the thought that reactionary measures by big capitalists are only a temporary phenomena. A fight to realize a durable peace despite the consistent opposition of the Hoover imperialists and the vacillations and inconsistencies of the big capitalists moving in the direction of Hoover.

The approach to an eventual ally must be different from the approach to a foe, whom you're intent upon defeating. In the first instance you try to convince, through logic, concession, mutual understanding, collaboration and tempering of criticism with soft words. In the other instance you do not try to convince, you marshal superior force. Browder's course analyzes reactionary occurrences as something temporary, "A surface conflict of ideology and etiquette." Criticism of necessity is less sharp. Mobilization is less firm, if we believe as Browder does, that "The menace of a postwar world of chaos and disorder, which will be the consequence of disunity will quickly reveal itself as a danger that rivals Hitlerism and will force the reweaving of the coalition." Browder is so enmeshed in the "logic" of his position, that he actually believes that the menace of chaos will lead to unity!

PHILIP SCHATZ

Open to All CPA Members—Send Your Contributions to Communist Political Association, 35 E. 12 St., N. Y. C.

Must Strive for Higher Type of National Unity

Perhaps the most pungent criticism of the incorrectness of our line for the past period comes from Earl Browder himself. On page 31, of his "Teheran," he states: "If Teheran was nothing but the scene of some sharp horse-trading in world politics, then this whole book is worth exactly nothing or less—except as an argument that the Teheran we are describing must still occur if America and the world are to escape tragedy beyond anything yet witnessed. For my part, I take the Declaration of Teheran at its face value."

I think that all of us, in the light of events, have seen that we cannot accept Teheran "at face value." Even Browder's recent writings admit that probably Churchill was forced into signing at Teheran. If we conclude that the Prime Minister had a tongue-in-cheek at Teheran, then Browder's own words conclude that a policy based on "face value" is erroneous.

Why was such an incorrect policy so widely accepted? I believe the basic reason lay in wishful thinking. Many members, especially among the middle class groups, jumped with joy at the thought of a peaceful trend toward socialism. Many had read of death, torture, and destruction—and unconsciously quite a few more swayed into believing a policy of peaceful collaboration would work. It is more pleasant to think of peace and prosperity, not struggle.

What were the more surface tendencies that caused us to formulate wrong basic theories? All of us feel a sense of guilt in having failed to evaluate present-day realities. Perhaps the following will summarize reasons for our mistaken approach:

1. The slogans and the practical program of action in the last period seemed to work. Although based on an un-Marxian illusion of capitalist progressiveness, our program met most of the needs of the time. Let us cite support of the no-strike pledge, price control, full production, etc.

2. We, supposedly an intelligent group, fell prey to the propaganda and gestures of patriotism of some reactionary circles, just as we accepted Churchill's words "at face value." We became overly enthusiastic about certain incidents—such as political speeches and praise of the Red Army—and magnified these incidents into long-term trends.

3. Conditions had shifted so rapidly from the dark days of Munich that we were "dizzy with success." Great capitalist powers were fighting on the side of the USSR. Food and war implements were sent to Russia. The second front was opened.

Earl Browder was freed in the interests of "national unity" by FDR. Jimerow was beginning to crumble.

Unions were not smashed as in the last war. Living standards rose. Red-baiting became less popular in many locals.

All of us had on rose-colored glasses.

Well, now the honeymoon is over. Our line must be based now more than ever, upon the militancy and unity of the working class. We can see the mirage for what it is, a beautiful illusion of the "dominant" section of American capitalism marching on a long trek toward a progressive world. Our hands-off policy toward monopolies and capitalist abuses must be checked.

Of course, some people are frightened. They think that now we shall go on a rampage against capitalism. I urge them to read the National Board statement. We shall work for the defeat of Japan. Certainly we must strive for a higher type of national unity, led by the forces of labor in alliance with all other groups genuinely democratic, in order to wipe out American fascist tendencies. The split among the bourgeoisie must be maintained in order to isolate embittered reaction. Teheran and Yalta can be used in this fight; they furnish us with ammunition. However, we must use this ammunition wisely without complacency and illusions. I, for one, have faith in the courage and integrity of our CPA leadership.

T. J. Trenton, N. J.

Browder Sought Postwar Unity Against Facism

When the recent change in name of our party was proposed and a program for national unity was outlined I was at first shocked by what seemed like a class collaboration program. I gave the program of our party more thought than I had given at any other time since my initial joining of the CP more than 12 years before. After very careful study I not only accepted Comrade Browder's analysis but I became enthusiastic over it. I recognized that with Comrade Browder's leadership we had been growing less and less sectarian in our dress, in our speech, in the form of our organization and now finally we had reached maturity in our economic and political actions.

Thanks to Comrade Browder we had been becoming more and more important in the life of our country, exercising enough influence among the people to determine many elections of city, state and national officials as well as the passage of many important acts of legislation needed for the welfare of the people. We had by no means given up our Marxist-Leninist thinking, but we were actually putting it into practice, scientifically taking all factors into consideration in determining our program and tactics.

Since the Daily Worker has been my favorite newspaper for many years I have not missed a single line of the present discussion. I have spent many hours in studying all of these articles and in thought on the present world situation as well as the situation on our U.S. home front.

I have carefully reexamined my own enthusiastic acceptance of Comrade Browder's program to see whether I had become opportunistic and un-Marxist. I don't believe I have.

I have come to the conclusion that Comrade Duclos and the members of the National Board underestimate the maturity of the membership of the CPA. We had changed to a less sectarian form of organization, and to different tactics of struggle, but in constituting ourselves into the CPA we never changed the character of our organization.

which led to the dissolution of the Communist Party. That was Comrade Browder's correct analysis that when the war with Germany was won the fascists in the U. S. would fight all the harder to create fascism here. Recognizing the numerical weakness of the CP Browder proposed that we take whatever steps were necessary to defeat this fascism. If at this time we should emphasize the independent role of the CP and stress the fact that the fight against fascism is essentially a class struggle in which the masses are fighting the big trusts and monopolies we might unfortunately be so far ahead of the people that we would actually be leading only ourselves into sectarianism. Unfortunately the great majority of Americans are far from ready to accept a goal of socialism and they could easily be led to fascist actions to suppress a "Red" menace.

Fascism in the U. S. is the greatest danger for our own country as well as for the world and it is the duty of our party to prevent such a disaster. Even though our brother parties may not now understand our present methods of work they will measure their final judgement of us by our effectiveness in destroying the fascists of the U. S. We must not allow the present misunderstanding to drive us into methods of work which will isolate us and actually weaken our struggle against fascism.

From Comrade Foster's article it is clear that we have missed many opportunities for strengthening the independent role of the working class without isolating ourselves from the anti-fascist masses. These opportunist mistakes should be corrected, but the fundamental correctness of Comrade Browder's program for directing all our efforts and tactics to prevent fascism in the U. S. should be recognized. The

Announcement

William Z. Foster's letter of Jan. 20, 1944 will be printed in full in the July issue of Political Affairs with an accompanying foreword explaining why the letter was not previously released to the membership.

impression is given in Comrades Duclos' and Foster's articles that Browder misled workers into expecting full social and economic security without struggle.

From my own experience and contact with other members of the CP as well as discussions with non-members we had no such illusions as to the magnanimity of the capitalist class, nor did we think Comrade Browder was trying to give that impression. We understood that we had to mobilize as many people as possible to bring pressure to bear continually on local, state and national officials to get proper economic and political actions. We were simply using less sectarian methods for struggle, but we recognized that so long as capitalists and fascists remained we would have to organize the people to struggle every step of the way toward a world free from wars and economic and social insecurities.

I believe that the resolution of the National Board should recognize the general correctness of the leadership of Browder even though in isolated instances opportunist mistakes have been made. I believe that because Comrade Browder's program is now under attack, he is afraid that we may return to sectarian methods of struggle which will only lead to fascism. He has therefore been over-emphasizing the need for unity and creating the wrong impression as to his general belief in the need for working class unity in the struggle for socialism.

I should like Browder to continue his excellent leadership and to give his attention now to the correct methods of struggle at this time by which we may defeat the arrogant fascists of this country. The resolution of the National Board has not departed in any way from the program of Comrade Browder, but it is an excellent statement of that program for its present application. I believe though that the resolution of the National Board should include a rejection of the unjust accusation that Browder has been guilty of a departure from Marxism-Leninism or that he had outlined an opportunist program.

With best wishes for a strong, united Communist organization,

ROSE KLEIN, Brooklyn

German Communist Party Reorganized

LONDON, June 25 (UP). — The German Communist Party has been reorganized in Berlin and registered with authorities, NBC commentator Robert Magidoff said in a

Pritchett Hits Anti-CIO Timber Union Policy

PORLTAND, Ore., June 21 (PP). — Charges that the executive board of the International Woodworkers is following an anti-CIO policy were made by President Harold P. Pritchett of the IW British Columbia district in a letter to President Claude Ballard.

Specifically Pritchett objected to the board's tabling of a motion endorsing the labor-management charter, its referring to the negotiating committee the question of taking a legalized strike vote, its rejecting the CIO policy on cumulative seniority for veterans and its refusing to continue financial contributions to the CIO Political Action Committee.

Rep. Mansfield Hits China Split

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UP). — China's military situation "has brightened somewhat" recently, but Chinese internal frictions continue to prevent the United States from getting the best from her as an ally, Rep. Mike Mansfield, (D-Mont.), said today.

Mansfield, who visited the Orient last fall on a special mission for the late President Roosevelt, said in a speech prepared for delivery in the House:

"The political problem in China is so important that the peace of Asia and the Pacific, perhaps of the world, depends on its outcome."

Mansfield describes the present possibility of Chinese unity as "very slim."

"After 12 years of bitter underground struggle the Communist Party is now officially registered with Soviet military authorities in Berlin and with German magistrates," he reported.

It is not yet known whether any other political party has been legally formed in Germany.

In a proclamation, the party set forth its program, which it claims is "opposed to the introduction of the Soviet system in Germany." The party demanded the division of large landed estates among the German peasants but declared that it was "for the development of free trade and private enterprise on the basis of private property," Magidoff said.

The Communists have called for the establishment of a "democratic anti-fascist regime in Germany and the organization of a democratic parliament in the new republic," he said.

Get Hawkes Back, State Dept. Urged

CAMDEN, N. J., June 25. — The South Jersey Industrial Union Council yesterday urged the State Department to demand the immediate return of Senator Albert W. Hawkes "without further participation on his part in public discussions on the European continent."

The Council at its most recent meeting adopted a resolution which termed Hawkes' anti-Soviet outburst before a GI audience in Italy recently a "treacherous attempt" to break the coalition established at Teheran and Yalta.

The resolution had previously been passed by Local 134, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO. It was submitted by the local to the Industrial Council

Foe of Allies Gets Okay to Photograph Alaska

AUSTRIAN MONARCHIST USED ALIASES IN DEFEATIST TRACTS

DETROIT, June 25. — An avowed enemy of the United Nations, Erich Von Kuehne-Leddihn, has just been given permission by the U. S. State Department for a "photographic-tourist" visit to Alaska, strategic military outpost. This incredible laxity was exposed here recently by Peoples Voice, Polish-American weekly, which quoted reliable sources.

Leddihn, Austrian Hapsburgist and friend of the Spanish Falange, has written many anti-American tracts under the pseudonyms of Francis Stuart Campbell and Richard F. Kestrick.

Leddihn is reported to have expressed sympathy

for the Japanese to his friends. He spent some time in Japan and knows the language. Previously he was expelled from the Soviet Union where he was reporting for a fascist Budapest publication.

Peoples Voice asked editorially how it was possible that "an alien associated with fascist movements and declaring sympathy for Japan be permitted to visit and photograph Alaska?"

At present Leddihn is in San Francisco with Prince Felix von Hapsburg, promoting the cause of a reactionary monarchy for Austria. He is expecting to leave for Alaska from the West Coast, unless the State Department is persuaded by public indignation to rescind its permission.

Bulgarian Labor Unions Achieve Unity

By JOHN FISHER

MOSCOW, June 25 (ALN). — The Bulgarian trade union movement has been completely reorganized and has achieved unity for the first time in its history, according to Georgi Tsankov, secretary of the new General Workers Union of Bulgaria.

Tsankov, a metal worker by trade, is the head of a delegation of Bulgarian unionists who have been visiting the USSR for the past three weeks.

The Bulgarian trade unions now have about 350,000 members, he revealed, adding: "There are about 1,000,000 industrial and office workers in our country. Our showing as you see is not good enough, but we hope that the trade union membership will grow rapidly in the future."

Before the war, Tsankov explained, each political party had its own trade unions, with the result that workers in the same factory and trade belonged to numerous trade unions and "unity was un-

feasible."

The underground struggle against fascism "rallied all democratic forces," he said, and brought about the reorganization of the trade union movement exclusively along industrial lines.

FASCIST RULE

Until 1923 the Bulgarian labor movement was "relatively free" Tsankov stated, but from 1923 to 1934 it was in a state of semi-legalism, and in 1934 it was outlawed and strikes were forbidden.

"When the fascists came to power," he said, they tried to delude the workers into joining an organization called the Workers League, which was purely a fascist creation. It was shunned by the workers and officials of the old trade unions, which gained increasing sympathy despite their illegal position.

"Regardless of reprisals, we were able to organize big strikes: the tobacco workers strike in 1936 and 1940, the textiles workers strike in 1940, and others. By these strikes, the people showed

that they were opposed to war against the Soviet Union. The fascist government of Bulgaria didn't dare to declare war officially upon the USSR, but our country was drawn into the orbit of war in spite of the people.

"The Bulgarian trade unions did much to upset the plans of German fascism. Under the guidance of their trade unions, the workers organized and executed acts of sabotage. Trade union organizers finally became energetic participants in warfare."

After the country's liberation in September, 1944, Tsankov continued, the workers "realized that the time for free trade union development and the creation of a new state had come." Strikes and sabotage gave way to the unions' present program, which he said is "the final destruction of fascism and the restoration of our ruined economy, thereby strengthening our democratic government."

An indication of the trade unions' new program, Tsankov said, was the fact that the delegation to the USSR was chosen on the basis of those who had done the best work in their respective enterprises.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Gen. Devers Has a Plan

General Jacob L. DEVERS, Commander of the 8th Army Group, says that if he had his way he would shoot the German army leaders. "The Army was just as bad as the Nazis," Devers told correspondents in New York. . . . PM's Athens correspondent named top GREEK Army, National Guard and Police officials who collaborated with the Germans and are ruling the roost today. For instance, the present Chief of Staff, Gen. Dromazos, was military commander of Athens under the Germans; and Assistant Police Chief A. Sambanis—now in charge of the commission to purge the police of collaborationists—ordered police during the occupation to cooperate with the quisling Security Battalions and track down EAM-ELAS patriots.

Spanish Dictator FRANCISCO FRANCO wanted to cooperate more fully in the Axis war but he needed "help"—like the promise of Gibraltar and French Morocco for Spain. That's what Mussolini reported after a meeting with Franco on the Italian Riviera, Feb. 12, 1941. The report—as relayed to Hitler and Ribbentrop via Baron Von Weizsaecker, Secretary of State in the German Foreign Office—was unearthed in secret German archives Cesar CASCALLAR CARRASCO, Argentine anti-fascist student leader has been in jail since March. Trabajo, organ of the Costa Rican Vanguardia Popular Party, reported Cascallar's imprisonment and urged youth and student organizations to demand his freedom . . . Chilean Communist Senator Pablo NERUDA has just won Chile's highest literary award, worth 100,000 pesos (\$5,170.)

Harry Pollitt, British Communist Party secretary, charged that the war against Japan was lengthened because Britain "never won the cooperation of the INDIAN people in the hour of common danger." He said Leopold Amery, Tory Secretary of State for India, has done everything in his power to support Japan at the outset of its war on China . . . BUDAPEST now has a Communist mayor . . . The BELGIAN Communist Party grew from needs.

10,000 members in 1939 to 65,000 at the beginning of 1945. Its French organ, Drapeau Rouge, had a circulation of 8,000 in 1939 and had 120,000 at the start of this year; its Flemish organ, Roede Vaan grew from 7,000 to 68,000 . . . The U. S. 15th Army announced that 117,297 GERMAN POWS have been freed and returned to their homes from the Rhineland, and are still returning at a rate of 3,000 daily . . . Lisa Sergio pointed out in a radio program yesterday that 35,000 former ITALIAN POWS who volunteered for to help the Allies are still held in this country.

Retain Ross, ALP Urges OPA

In a sharp protest against the dismissal of Regional OPA enforcement executive Paul Ross by Daniel P. Woolley, OPA's regional director here, the American Labor Party of Bronx County yesterday wired Woolley and National OPA Administrator Chester Bowles, asking that Ross be retained in office.

"The dismissal of Ross will be considered lack of real interest in OPA and a serious blow at the whole OPA enforcement program," said Murray Weinstein, Bronx County chairman, and Isadore Frank, executive secretary. "We insist that he be retained and that he get your full support and cooperation."

Weinstein declared in his telegram that Ross had proved himself a sincere and staunch supporter of the OPA enforcement program and that "he has won the confidence and respect of the people of this city."

Release Army Trucks for Farms

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UP). — Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson reported today that the War Department is releasing about 10,000 light and 20,000 medium trucks to meet urgent agricultural transportation

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Philip Silber, Chairman
Jack Reitman, Secretary

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UP). — Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson reported today that the War Department is releasing about 10,000 light and 20,000 medium trucks to meet urgent agricultural transportation

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

To Help Get
News to FightersBrooklyn,
Editor, Daily Worker:

I have a simple request to make which I feel would be helpful to others besides myself.

We servicemen's wives are in the habit of sending important clippings, editorials, etc., to our husbands overseas. Now with the CPA discussion, I have clipped all of these for mailing also.

However, this is my question. Is it technically too difficult to have the CPA discussion page and the editorial page back-to-back so that only one page would cover both. It would make it much easier and I know the men are very eager to receive both pages. Thanks for any consideration you give to this request.

A SERVICEMAN'S WIFE.

Keep Leopold
Off ThroneBronx,
Editor, Daily Worker:

Isn't it strange how the ex-King Leopold who lacked so completely any determination to resist the Nazis now suddenly pops up with an overabundance of that worthy trait in the matter of resisting the Belgian people's will to keep him away?

I guess Leopold knows a good racket once he's been in it. And maybe the people are not in a sucker mood any longer.

Anyway, the best thing we can do for the Belgian part of Europe is to turn King Leopold into a Mr. Leopold. SAM RAUSCH.

Fascist Still Rears
His HeadCleveland, Ohio,
Editor, Daily Worker:

The attempt of Joe McWilliams to smuggle himself into this city, was met by an apt cartoon in the Cleveland Press of June 4.

McWilliams is shown as a salesman, with swastika-covered carpet-bag, from which a snake's head—in a bottle—is protruding. He is labelled Joe 'McNazi' McWilliams and is saying something to the effect that it's painless fascist snake oil that you never feel until it is too late.

I'm of the opinion that he constitutes a great menace, however, he won't find the people readily taking his poison.

GEORGE GRANT.

Good News

Brooklyn,
Editor, Daily Worker:

What a welcome bit of news! "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell is back in the Pacific. Now that he is there, I'm sure that much action will take place. Fast and decisive action that will once and for all wipe the Japanese imperialist force from the earth.

He's a great general, and it's good to see him back.

BARBARA G.

Daily Indictment
Of Nazi CriminalsPhiladelphia, Pa.,
Editor, Daily Worker:

Why not, in the campaign to arouse public opinion on the trial of the Nazi war criminals, publish each day an "indictment" of the guilty? This would show some of the rotten things they said and did, taken from the record over the years.

LEE BECK.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Union Painters Follow Up War Bonds With Press Fund Donation

Union painters on the Red Hook Housing Project think buying war bonds and supporting the Daily Worker-The Worker \$100,000. fund drive go together. So reports Jacob Steinman, who states that now the idea is to back up what has been done on bond buying and fund donating by getting additional readers for the papers.

The painters, all members of Local 1507 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators of the AFL, have bought \$1,525 worth of 7th war loan bonds. They have also collected \$18 among themselves for the press drive.

The Sponsoring Committee, in making public this episode in

Brooklyn, requested that more work be done in shops, on jobs and in local unions during the remaining days of the campaign. The urgency of making a big effort for the next ten days was underscored by the committee, which called attention to the fact that July 4—the scheduled time for ending the drive—is a short distance away.

Sen. Willis Says
He'll Vote for Frisco

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UP)—Sen. Raymond E. Willis (R-Ind.) today announced his intention to vote for ratification of the San Francisco security charter.

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The Low Down

Dodgers May Be Better Than We All Thought

By Nat Low

The heat alone cannot possibly be the reason for the fact that it is June 26 and the Dodgers are in first place, $3\frac{1}{4}$ games ahead of the world champion St. Louis Cardinals. It would be easy to lay this extraordinary event at the feet of the heat wave—but our long scientific background immediately discounts any such “coincidence of events” as being the motivating factor behind the Dodger surge to the top.

It could be that the Dodgers are only a shell of a ball club, like the Giants, and will fold up completely when the heat of the flag race is really turned on.

Or it may be that the rest of the league is so weak that the Dodgers, faults and all, are superior to the other clubs.

Or can it possibly be that the Dodgers are a better ball club than most of us thought originally and, led by a snarling, pugnacious manager, are really destined to become another team of destiny?

It may be that the situation is composed of a number of elements and certainly, as a long-time Dodger fan, I’m not going to take the negative view that Our Darlings are simply stumblebums having a glorious but short fling at fame.

In the first place, the Dodgers have a fairly good infield by all comparisons. Eddie Basinski, while no Hans Wagner, has developed into a whopping good wartime shortstop and Ed Stanky, the never-say-die second sacker, who always was a good solid ball player, is still that today.

The return of Howie Schultz gave the Dodgers one of the best first basemen in the business and the switch of Luis Olmo from the outfield to third seems to be the final switch. Luis has made good at the hot corner and is so content with his job that he is still whamming the ball mightily, as his .339 will attest.

Thus, the infield is no flash in the pan. And neither is the outfield of Dixie Walker, Augie Galan and Goody Rosen. Dixie and Augie are established top-flight major league stars and Goody, always a sound workman, is having one of those hot years which are so common among veterans who have knocked about for a considerable period.

The pitching staff is the real problem and the Dodger cause will hinge on its collective ability. Hal Gregg, who has won nine games already, constantly “threatened” to become a star but was always retarded by physical disabilities of all kinds. He seems to have kept them under control this season and that has been the difference. Aging Curt Davis is doing as well as anyone could hope but he is old and not-too-strong and the heat takes a lot out of him. Just how much it will take out of him is the question. Vic Lombardi, the small southpaw, is a talented flinger with lots of poise and a terrific curve ball. He would be a star any year and this may be a rousing one for him, especially if he continues to get support.

The catching is weak without Mickey Owen, but this young Dantonio is doing a commendable job and may be able to hold the pitching staff together—although that is doubtful. . . .

So on the whole, the Dodgers seem to be a fairly good ball club and one which is not simply enjoying a fling before retiring to the bottom of the league. In fact, the boys may fight for this flag with greater tenacity than many folks believe, for they have been bitten by the pennant-bug and that bite can sometimes work wonders with a club.

But time will tell, won’t it?

Pie Picks Pirates for Pennant

PITTSBURGH, June 25 (UP)—Harold (Pie) Traynor, who now makes a living talking about the sport in which he became famous, said today that the present Pittsburgh Pirates are a better team than the 1938 club that came within a whisker of winning the pennant.

That’s why Pie thinks the Pirates will win the National League crown this year and bring pennant-hungry Pittsburgh fans their first championship in 18 years. Pie, a sports broadcaster, made this prediction long before the season opened.

Pie was a little jittery early in the season, when Frankie Frisch’s boys foundered in second division, but feels better now that the Pirates are in there pitching in an all-out battle for first place.

Traynor should know something about the 1938 Pirates. A distressed look comes over his face when he talks about the team which sailed along in first place most of the season until the closing days of September, when only four games remained.

The team’s downfall began on Sept. 28 in a game at Wrigley Field against Gabby Hartnett’s Chicago Cubs. The game was tied at 5-all when Gabby poled a home run into the stands to defeat the Pirates, 6 to 5, and put his team in first place. The Cubs went on to win the pennant.

Traynor thinks that once the

“clinic” boys return to action the Pirates will be hard to beat.

Outfielder Tommy O’Brien was among the leading batters before he was cut down by appendicitis. Jim Russell, an adept switch hitter, was four points shy of .300 when a bad ankle forced him to the sidelines. Frankie Gustine, whom Pie considers the best all-around player on the team, has been benched by an ailing shoulder.

The team has shown great drive this season by being able to come from behind and win,” he said. “They have demonstrated their punch by winning most of their double-headers.”

“These factors plus their utility strength will bring them out on top.”

Pie credits Lee Handley and outfielder Al Gionfriddo with supplying most of the punch.

“Handley is the greatest fielding third baseman in the game,” he said. And that’s a mighty tribute coming from Traynor who was a standout at the hot corner for the Pirates from 1930 to 1936. Pie wound up his major league career with a lifetime batting average of .320 and a fielding average of .946.

Traynor called Gionfriddo the “Pepper Martin of the team.”

“He tries for everything that comes his way in the outfield,” he said. “He knows how to run bases and has plenty of spunk.”

Baseball Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct. Behind	Games
Brooklyn	37	22	.827	—
St. Louis	33	25	.569	3 1/2
Pittsburgh	32	26	.552	4 1/2
New York	33	28	.541	5
Chicago	29	25	.537	5 1/2
Boston	28	28	.500	7 1/2
Cincinnati	24	30	.444	10 1/2
Philadelphia	16	48	.250	23 1/2
(No Games Scheduled Yesterday)				

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct. Behind	Games
Detroit	35	22	.614	—
New York	32	23	.589	1 1/2
Boston	30	27	.526	5
Chicago	31	28	.525	5
Washington	27	28	.491	7
St. Louis	25	29	.463	8 1/2
Cleveland	23	31	.426	10 1/2
Philadelphia	20	36	.357	14 1/2
(No Games Scheduled Yesterday)				

FROM THE PRESS BOX

Night Games May Be Undoing of Yankees

by Phil Gordon

The Yankees open their second western trip of the campaign tonight in St. Louis and it is the first of four consecutive arc contests the Bombers will have to play—much to their chagrin. For, you see, the boys have yet to win one of these after-dark tilts and don’t exactly relish the idea of four games in succession.

The night game may prove to be quite a serious threat to the Yankees’ pennant fight. The McCarthy men have a whole load of such games scheduled for the next two months and if they continue their night blindness they may end up kaput. Which is all the fault of Ed Barrow, of course, for his reactionary and stupid opposition to arc lights which has made the Yanks the only team in the majors without them. If the boys had an arc system of their own they could win a goodly percentage of the games . . . but this way they are at a great disadvantage every time they tangle with a team on foreign soil and under the lights. . . .

At any rate, the next four games are mighty important for McCarthy for even though the Yanks have a tight three-game hold on second place they can be dumped rather easily if they should run into a losing skein. . . .

The Yanks will take a five-game winning streak into Sportsman’s Park this evening, compiled at the expense of Dave Ferris and the always-pleasing Athletics, who kicked in with four straight at the Stadium. The Yank outfield has come to life somewhat, with Tuck Stainback and Bud Metheny starting to get some basehits. . . . Tucker

got a homer on Friday and four hits on Saturday, while Metheny kicked in with two round-trippers on Sunday. . . . He also knocked in eight runs for the day. . . .

McCarthy’s pitching also looks better than it has for the past three weeks. Floyd Bevens turned in a neat blanking Friday and Hank Borowy and Ernie Bonham looked particularly good Sunday. It was Hank’s ninth win but Ernie’s first and that first one may lead to a lot of others. Certainly, Bonham’s luck figures to be on the upgrade.

The series with the Browns is important enough, but the even more important one will be with the Tigers next week. The Tigers, with Greenberg back, are the boys to beat and the Yankees will have to do the beating if they want to stay in there.

Giants Beginning To Level Off

Mel Ott’s Giants, who go from one extreme to another, seem to be levelling off somewhat and may stay in the first division for a time as a result of an easy weekend against the Phils. Bill Voiselle finally won his ninth game of the year and his run-in with Mel Ott seems to have been straightened out. A much chastened Voiselle should be a better pitching Voiselle and upon his strong right arm depends the ultimate spot in the league of the team.

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

RADIO	
WMCN—970 Kc.	WWD—1230 Kc.
WEAF—550 Kc.	WNEW—1230 Kc.
WOR—710 Kc.	WLIR—1150 Kc.
WJZ—725 Kc.	WHIN—1050 Kc.
WMNC—830 Kc.	WOV—1250 Kc.
WABC—880 Kc.	WBNY—1250 Kc.
WINS—1000 Kc.	WQXR—1250 Kc.
4:45 WEAF—Young Widder Brown	
WJZ—Hop Harrigan	
WABC—Johnson Family Singers	
5:00 WEAF—When a Girl Marries	
WOR—Uncle Don	
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates	
WABC—It’s Maritime	
WQXR—News; Waltz Music	
5:15 WEAF—Portia Faces Life	
WOR—Superman	
WJZ—Dick Tracy	
5:30 WEAF—Just Plain Bill	
WOR—Tennessee Jed—Sketch	
WJZ—Jack Armstrong	
WABC—Cimarron Tavern—Sketch	
WMCA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs	
WQXR—Bandstand Music	
5:45 WEAF—Front-Page Farrel	
WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix	
WJZ—The Singing Lady	
WABC—Sparrow and the Hawk	
WQXR—Man About Town	
6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.	
6:00 WEAF—News Reports	
WOR—Paul Schubert	
WJZ—Kieran’s News Corner	
WMCA—News; Tak	
WABC—Quincy Howe, News	
6:15 WEAF—Concert Music	
WOR—Singers with Coupons	
WJZ—What are the Facts?	
WABC—Edwin C. Hill	
6:30 WOR—Fred Vandever, News	
WJZ—News; Whose War—Talk	
WABC—Sports—Ted Husing	
WMCA—Racing Results	
6:45 WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern	
WOR—Sports—Lowell Thomas	
WABC—Sports—Stan Lomax	
WJZ—Adventures of Charlie Chan	
WABC—The World Today—News	
6:55 WABC—Robert Trout, News	
7:00 WEAF, WOR, WJZ, WABC, WMCA, WQXR—President Truman Addressing Closing Session of San Francisco Conference	
7:15 WEAF—News of the World	
WOR—Calaway Orchestra	
WJZ—Raymond Swing	
WABC—Danny O’Neil, Songs	
WMCA—Five-Star Final	
WQXR—Footlight Echoes	
7:30 WEAF—Dick Haynes, Songs	
WOR—Arthur Hale	
WJZ—One Man’s Family—Play	
WABC—Concert Orchestra	
WMCA—Raymond Walsh	
WQXR—Spotlight Music	
7:45 WOR—The Answer Man	
WMC—Sid Gary, Songs	
WHN—Johannes Steel	
8:00 WEAF—Ginny Simms, Songs	
WOR—Frank Singizer, News	
WJZ—News of Tomorrow	
WABC—Big Town	
8:15 WOR—Now It Can Be Told	
WJZ—Lum and Abner	
8:30 WEAF—A Date with Judy—Comedy	
WOR—Auction Gallery	
WJZ—Alan Young Show	
WABC—Theater of Romances	
8:35 WABC—Bill Henry, News	

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Science Notebook

Science Serves the People
Of the Soviet Union

by Peter Stone

II

The reorganized Academy of Sciences approached the tasks set forth by Lenin in a new way. They were determined to make science serve the interests of the proletarian state, which best reflected the interests of the overwhelming masses of the country.

The Academicians saw that their task was not to push forward the bounds of knowledge as the work of individual specialists, but to make scientific the whole productive and cultural activity of 180 million people, only a tiny minority of whom had any previous acquaintance with science and technology. The Bolsheviks had inherited little from the previous Tsarist rulers. In 1919 there were only 40 trained physicists in the whole Soviet Union, few universities and practically no research institutes.

One of the great contradictions of modern times was the hostile attitudes of western scientists to the attempts by Soviet science to plan its activities. Science, which is a planned attack on ignorance and constant search for new solutions, was "in danger" said the opponents of this planned Soviet activity. The Bolsheviks would eliminate "pure science" and suppress "individual initiative." But this type of opposition has been largely silenced by the war. It proved necessary for both the United States and Great Britain to set up planned research and a great contributing factor to victory was our Office of Scientific Research and Development and the British Research Council.

Today, however, even so firm an exponent of free enterprise as Henry Luce's magazine *Life* has to note "reports from the USSR in atom-smashing, of experiments in the prolongation of life, of the successful breeding of perennial wheat have excited scientists the world over. In the Soviet Union constant collaboration between scientist and engineer has put new scientific discoveries quickly to work in Soviet factories, mines and farms. Working in reverse, this collaboration has opened up radical and significant lines of research in pure science."

The anti-Soviet science editor of the *New York Times*, Waldemar Kaempffert, admits that "industrial research has been made in a haphazard way in all countries, with the exception of Soviet Russia. . . . I regret to state that the only government in the world that has used science or intended to use science to secure social security, social happiness and contentment is Russia . . . if science and technology were properly organized our wartime problem would be almost automatically solved, as it was by Russia . . . there is an example of what can be done for a purely social purpose."

Mr. Kaempffert gives full credit toward the organization and planning of such science to the Academy, which under Soviet rule has changed from an honorific scientific society, to a body controlling the research of thousands of workers on fundamental problems. It works with a wide network of universities and research institutes, which have grown enormously in number and size, as well as steadily improving the standards of scientific teaching and research standards.

The 145 members of the Soviet Academy are the general staff of Soviet science. The Academy is closely linked with the state planning commission and is directly responsible to the Council of People's Commissars to whom it renders an annual account of its work. The solutions of problems jointly agreed to by the Academy, the state planning commission and the scientific workers, are left to the scientists. The actual plan of research is not imposed by the Academy, but evolved after much discussion by the scientific workers themselves.

An example of how this system works out in practice came in 1936 when the Commissariat of Agriculture brought the problem of rotting wheat to the Academy. It was discovered that combine reaping of the wheat took place when the wheat was still somewhat moist and, when stored, considerable rotting occurred. The Academy assigned Professor Bach, head of the Karpov Chemical Institute to the problem. Fourteen research institutes from all over the country combined to study and work out the problem. They were specialized laboratories of chemistry, plant physiology, microbiology, biochemistry, physics, etc.

A plan of research was evolved and divided up among the laboratories concerned. After about a year's work a solution was found and a research group was organized to test it out in practice. A large farm a few hundred miles east of Moscow was put at their disposal, and the results of the research was successfully concluded and the rotting wheat problem licked.

(To be concluded)

ODE TO HERMANN BOTTCHER

Singeing Leyte's hysterical sky,
Twisting upward from mortar mouths,
Catapulting earth against this cry,
Broke resistance! The deeper drouths
Men feel inside had no reply,
Except fierce tears in their gory eye

GI's with lean minutes to hoard
In a quiet thought will think of him,
As they wait sleeplessly where he poured
His sacrificial blood for this rim
Of strategic earth. What a late reward
Is man's love for one so ignored!

For visions thrust ahead of time,
For eloquent syllables of alarm,
For radical faith encrusted with grime,
The stupid accused him of harm,
And mites wrote and broadcast his "crime",
Shoveling his sacrifice under their slime.

For when the germination of hate
For Republican Spain crushed the tender
Structure of a people, stamping the predate
On savagery toward all who render
Their hearts to freedom, he refused to wait
For blood to dry and death to abate.

—NORMAN GELBER

Authentic Film Story of The Last Days of Sevastopol

By DAVID PLATT

This rambling but authentic movie tale of the heroic eight months' defense of Sevastopol has some terrific moments.

In one of the most powerful scenes of the year, five courageous young sailors of the Black Sea Fleet determined that the enemy shall not pass, deliberately blow themselves up together with a column of onrushing Nazi tanks. Earlier in the film the sailors sight a group of tanks as they are about to sit down to an appetizing pot of artistic cabbage soup. After a breath-taking assault on the tank unit with a flock of gasoline bottles, the sailors return

THE LAST HILL. Directed by Alexander Zarkhi and Josef Heifitz. Scenario by Boris Voyetekov, Zarkhi and Heifitz. Camera by Arcady Kalzay. Music by A. Balanchivadze. English titles by Charles Clement. Produced by the Tbilisi Film Studios, Georgian S.S.R. Released by Artkino Pictures, Inc. At the Stanley Theatre.

to their luscious soup mumbling curses over the interruption to their first important meal in many days.

The *Last Hill* is based on Boris Voyetekov's thrilling book, *The Last Days of Sevastopol*. The material is dynamic but lacks filmic organization. Several stirring films could undoubtedly be made from the carry-all script by Boris Voyetekov, Alexander Zarkhi and Josef Heifitz. The important central theme—the defense of the last hill in Sevastopol—is frequently lost sight of. The tenacious resistance of the five heroic sailors should have been more fully explored.

GAIETY AND TRUTH

But despite its technical shortcomings, *The Last Hill* has immense vitality, irresistible gaiety and truth on its side. These qualities are abundantly expressed in the dramatic sinking of the Red destroyer Grozny while trying to relieve besieged Sevastopol and in the attempt of the five survivors (five out of 250) to defend strategic Malakov Hill to the death against a furious Nazi tank assault.

The Last Hill is well acted by Marina Pastukhova, as the loyal wife of a fallen hero, who makes the last days of the five sailors well worth living. Nikolai Kriuchkov (the Kazakh lover in *They Met in Moscow*) is Commander Likhachev whose motto is "go only forward, there is no death." Nikolai Dorokhin is an engaging Sergeant Sizov, a charming fellow who fought the Germans under Lenin and "now devil take them I'll fight them under Stalin."

The anti-fascist spirit of the picture is perhaps best expressed by

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Lyrics by DOROTHY FIELDS
Music by SIGMUND ROMBERG

Evens. 8:30. Mat. WED. & SAT. at 2:30
BROADWAY THEATRE, 17th & 52 St. AIR-COND.

—NORMAN GELBER



FEODOR ISCHENKO strikes up a lively tune on a captured German accordion in *The Last Hill*, new Soviet film at the Stanley Theatre.

This epigrammatic speech of Commander Likhachev to his men: "If anyone gives the order to retreat, shoot him for a traitor and should I order you to retreat, too, shoot me for a traitor." Finally, when the order to give up the city comes through, Likhachev receives permission to be the last to leave. To his fallen comrades he makes a pledge that they will not be forgotten. "We will come back."

Today, the outward evidence of Sevastopol's siege, the ruin and rubble and devastation caused by the Nazis are fast disappearing, but *The Last Hill* which was defended to the last man will remain as a symbol of the immortal heroism of a valorous people.

Be sure to stay for the newsreel of the Moscow May Day Victory Parade. It's wonderful.

30-Year Record Broken at Strand

Humphrey Bogart in Warner's *Conflict* on the screen and Louis Prima's Orchestra with Dane Clark on stage in their first week at the N. Y. Strand got the largest attendance for the theatre since it was built 30 years ago.

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"ONE INCH FROM VICTORY"



War Criminal: Nazi Hans Rits is placed under the noose following his conviction as a war criminal by the famed Kharkov trials in Russia. This is a scene in *We Accuse*, film produced by Irvin Shapiro. It will be shown June 27 through July 18, at the Cinema Theatre, Woodward and Columbia, Detroit.

Ickes Flays Foes of Soviet Union As 'Insidious Enemies' of U.S.

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes tonight denounced pretended patriots who with "loyalty on their lips and matricide in their hearts" are trying to "edge us into war with Russia."

Speaking at a birthday dinner honoring Dr. Thomas Mann, 70, German novelist, Ickes said civilization's survival depends on lasting peace which, in turn rests on the cooperation and self-sacrifice of all peoples of the world.

Yet, he said, America's "most insidious and dangerous enemies" even now are seeking to "stir up suspicions and foment fear and hate of Russia . . . that great nation without whose cooperation there can be no peace."

"Everyone knows of the whisperings that are going on, whisperings designed to make us suspicious and nervous and therefore ready rashly to take a step that would really be a step—a long and irretrievable one over the brink of disasters."

"Sometimes . . . I wonder whether Goebbels is really as dead as he deserves to be or whether he has

Tokyo Admits Okinawa Lost.

GUAM, June 25 (UP).—Tokyo, finally admitting the loss of Okinawa, said today that Japan now stood at "the crossroads of life and death," and indicated subversive elements might be preparing a program of sabotage inside the invasion-menaced homeland.

As Japanese casualties on Okinawa soared toward the 115,000 mark, the Japanese high command conceded the loss of the doorstep island in a communiqué reporting final banzai charges by the army and navy garrisons. The Japanese commanding officer, Lt. Gen. Mitsu Ushijima, was reported killed, but U. S. Marines mopping up the island still

have not found his body.

Japanese propagandists immediately began urging their people to seize the reverses on Okinawa as a turning point to victory—but all broadcasts displayed a heavy over-tone of fear of the future.

MANILA, Tuesday, June 25 (UP).—American infantry moving northward in the Cagayan valley of northern Luzon have advanced another six miles to within four miles of Tuguegarao, Cagayan province capital, and Japanese forces in the valley now are "thoroughly trapped," a communiqué disclosed today.

House Body Votes to Kill FEPC

(Continued from Page 1)

zations put the FEPC issue before Martin today. And letters and telegrams, meanwhile, are pouring in.

FEPC's role in the war against Japan was dealt with today by Boris Shishkin, economist and AFL member on the seven-member Fair Employment Practices Committee, at a press conference today.

The FEPC, said Shishkin, by lessening racial discrimination, has actually saved American lives in the Far East.

U. S. Military Intelligence, he continued, has shown him copies of Japanese leaflets, reproducing white supremacy advertisements in American newspapers, which American troops captured in the Far East.

GREEN'S STATEMENT

An important declaration by William Green, AFL president, in support of FEPC, was disclosed by the committee today. Green's statement, which has not yet been published, was sent to the recent FEPC meeting in Town Hall, New York.

"The right to an equal chance to earn a livelihood without discrimination because of race, color or religion is an inalienable right in a democracy for which Americans have fought and died in this war," declared Green. ". . . The American Federation of Labor calls for prompt and unequivocal congressional action in continuing the FEPC as an essential tool of

Industrial democracy in the difficult days of readjustment ahead."

A message by President Truman told the same rally he hoped the meeting "will have the effect of arousing the community and the nation to the vital importance of saving the Fair Employment Practices Committee."

Malcolm Ross, FEPC chairman, told the press conference at which Shishkin made his statement, that the principles enunciated in the Presidential Executive Order, establishing the committee, remained American policy regardless of what action Congress took on the funds.

TO MAP ACTION

The committee will meet again to consider further action later early next month in any eventuality, Ross said.

Milton L. Webster, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, one of seven committee members, told reporters that the Negro people will not take defeat on FEPC lying down.

PINKY RANKIN



Daily Worker

New York, Tuesday, June 26, 1945



Ruthless slaughter by the Japanese of their own wounded is proved in this photograph made when troops of the U. S. 37th Division entered Bayombang, Luzon. Documents and photographs taken in a Luzon hospital gave evidence that wounded Japanese had been forced by their own officers to commit suicide or be murdered.

The Veteran Commander

AERIAL TYPHOON STRIKES JAPANESE

GREAT fleets of American and British bombers struck the Japanese empire targets spread over a 5,000-mile front between the Kuriles and Borneo. Planes of at least six air forces struck in what looks like the opening of the aerial campaign promised by General Arnold only a few days ago.

The character and targets of these latest strikes were greatly varied. Blows rained on major industrial objectives, on dispersed "war handicraft" industries in Japan, on suicide plane bases in Kyushu, on shipping near Japan and off the Malaya coast, on the island base of Formosa, on Marcus Island, on Canton, Hong-kong and on a number of by-passed Japanese island positions. The Japanese claim our planes also sowed mines in the coastal waters off Kyushu and Honshu.

Such a widely dispersed grand assault probably is intended to bring home to the Japanese in the most vivid way the stark fact that their entire empire is now under the wing of our air power. Furthermore, such a demonstration of ubiquitousness (sorry, such a hard word) on the part of our air power must force the Japanese to disperse their air defenses, thus making each separate target "softer" for us.

The Far East has entered upon the typhoon season which should last about 10 weeks. The typhoons will make large scale landing operations extremely hazardous, if not impossible. Such operations do not depend only on the ability of invasion craft to sneak up to the beaches and land the first wave of assault troops. They depend just as much on a steady flow of reinforcements and supplies. Such a flow would be almost surely interrupted by the typhoons. On the other hand, the typhoons originate in

many cases in the area of the Marianas, where we have weather stations which can give us short-range meteorological predictions. On the strength of these we can send our air fleets over Japan with comparative safety.

It is, therefore, probable that operations in the Pacific will be limited to clean-up jobs on the islands where we have already set foot, and to aerial blows all over the Japanese empire, at least until Labor Day. We will consolidate and extend our position on Borneo, in the Philippines and the Ryukyu, with possible local short-range amphibious operations. Much more can hardly be expected this summer. Of course, we will be extremely happy to be proven wrong.

General Arnold has promised in an oratorical flourish that what we will do to Japan from the air during the coming year will make the air war over Germany look like an "amateur show." About two and one half million tons of bombs will be showered on Japan during the coming year (only about one and one half million tons in all were dropped on Europe during the past three years).

This will be made possible in part by the fact that Okinawa is twice nearer to Japan than Iwo and three times nearer than Saipan. Furthermore, the position of Okinawa is a central one, and from there we can hit almost anything within the confines of Japan domination, between the Mekong River in the South and the Amur River in the north.

Superforts based on Okinawa can reach the borders of Thailand, of Singkian, of Outer Mongolia and of Birobajan, all within a radius of 1,500 miles. The only inaccessible part of Japanese-occupied territory for the present is the northernmost part of Manchuria between the Argun and the Amur Rivers.

Bus Hits Cow--12 Killed, 28 Hurt

JOPLIN, Mo., June 25 (UP).—

Twelve persons, 10 of them soldiers stationed at Camp Crowder, Mo., were killed today and 28 servicemen injured when the bus in which they were riding struck a cow and careened, out of control, over an 18-foot embankment.

The injured were taken to hospitals at the camp and in Joplin. Driver of the bus, Charles E. White, 23, Joplin, was one of two civilians killed. White was discharged from the service three weeks ago.

The dead included:

T. Sgt. Joseph D. Sotak, 31, Toms, W. Va.

Pvt. Harold G. Diebel, 19, Detroit. Cpl. Horace L. Morris, 22, Columbus, O.

St. Sgt. Warren A. Mertz, 23, Baltimore.

St. Sgt. Thaddius W. Sutula, 39, Scranton, Pa.

M. Sgt. Sylvester McCarthy, 36, Williston Park, L. I.

The accident occurred about 5 miles south of Joplin on U. S. 71 highway. All men in the bus were either killed or injured. The Public Relations Office at Camp Crowder said none of the injured was in critical condition.

Strike Suspends Pittsburgh Paper

PITTSBURGH, June 25 (UP).—The Pittsburgh Press suspended publication today because of a strike of 80 AFL truck drivers who want a separate contract in place of a joint contract with the three daily Pittsburgh papers.

